

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1828.

[VOL. VIII. NO. 412.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of Winter Strained Lamp Oil; also, Glass Lamps, for sale, by
Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WILLEY & Co.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, on the 1st of April 1828.

Leah Allenomg	Sarah Hudson
Col. Wm. S. Allison	Ross Justice
George Barnhart	Harris Jourdin
John Barringer	Samuel Kimmons
George W. Barker	John Kerrell
John N. Bonds	Roswell King
John Benson	George Little
Frederick Cheek	Moses McClure
Eli Corzine	Oliver M. McCurdy
Michael Cline	Thomas Martin
Charles Coker	Moses McKinley
Leroy S. Carlinen	Charles McClelland
William Crook	Wm. McClain 2
Speakman Dawman	John McCaleb
Henry Dalong	John N. Phifer
David Fisher	Elizabeth Perry
John Fisher	Robert Pickens, 2
John Furr	John F. Phifer, 3
John Ford	Mrs. Louisa A. Phifer
Tobias Furr	James Peew
Catharine Ferrett	Joseph Peew
John Gillan	Mary Roland
John Gorman	Sherwood Roland
Levy Hope	John Straube
Christian Horlochor	James G. Spears, 2
Dorothy Harris	David Udy
James M. Hope	Ishmael Williams
Andrew Harris	Jacob Williams
Samuel Harris	James Wear
Leonard Hoyer	James Wallace
Franklin Harris	D. S. FORKE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, North-Carolina, on the 1st of April, 1828.

Joseph Allison	Robt. Lazenby
Thomas A. Allison	Rev. A. W. Lyon, 2
Hugh Andrew	Isaac Marshall
Mary Andrews	James Maggahan
Walter Bell	Wm. Mason
George Brock	Francis Matherson
Wm. Cummins	Secretary Mount Moriah
John Campbell	Lodge, No. 82
Henry Chambers, 2	Abraham Mucky
David S. Cowan	James McKay
Wm. Huxon	Daniel McCain
Alexander Dimplap	James McHarye
George L. Davidson	John McConnell, or
Richard Davidson, or	David Sharp
Folly Davidson	Augustus Pierce
Joseph Edson	James Parker
Joseph Ellis	Abraham Roby
Wm. H. Ellis	Mathew Roberts
Edward Edson	Thos. Renshaw
John Falls	John Roberts
Greenberry Gaither	Isaac Sanders
Thomas Hessler	Wm. Stevenson
James T. Hall	Robt. Sloan
Abraham Hill	Wm. J. Summers
Moses L. Hill	James Smith
Trenqueller Hill	Samuel Turner
Clarnon Howard	Jesse Thomas
Alvin Howard	Wm. Ward
John Harky, or	John Woodside
Daniel Walker	Isaac Ward
Wm. L. Johnston	Wm. Wason
Jacob Lewis	Robert C. Wilson

GROCERIES.

THE subscribers are this day receiving, in part, at their wholesale store in Fayetteville, N. C. their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES.

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally:

40 Hds. prime Sugar,	24 bags Havana, Cuba, St. Domingo and
40 lbs. loaf and lump do.	Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,	6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,	100 Hds. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,	20 do American Gin,
3 Hds Jamaica Spirits,	1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (Salignette brandy)	3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,	40 quarts Tennessee and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica	8 quarts sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat	3 half quarts, casks old Madeira
3 half quarts, casks do do	2 do do do Port
2 do do do do	2 Hds. of Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,	1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 Hds. Glauber do.	20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,	50 do Marine do.
50 do fresh ground Mustard,	20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial Gunpowder, and Hyson Tea	60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,	2 harpers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,	With a great variety of every article in their

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 413

BLANK BANK BONDS.

OF the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

By the President of the U. States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, together with a Separate Article thereto, were concluded and signed, by their plenipotentiaries, at Stockholm, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; which Treaty and Separate Article, being in the French language, and whereof the annexed is a faithful translation, are, word for word as follows:

In the name of the Most Holy & Indivisible Trinity.

The United States of America and His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, equally animated with the desire of extending and consolidating the commercial relation subsisting between their respective Territories, and convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by placing them on the basis of a perfect equality and reciprocity, have in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiation for a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation; and, to this effect, have appointed Plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States of America, John James Appleton, Charge d'Affairs of the said States at the Court of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, the Sieur Gustave Count de Wetterstedt, his Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs, Knight Commander of his orders, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, and St. Ann, of the first class, of Russia; Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, of the first class, of Prussia; Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria; one of the Eighteen of the Swedish Academy; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1.—The citizens and subjects of each of the two high contracting parties may, with all security for their persons, vessels and cargoes, freely enter the ports, places, and rivers, of the territories of the other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories; to rent and occupy houses and warehouses for their commerce; and they shall enjoy, generally, the most entire security and protection in their mercantile transaction, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances of the respective countries.

Article 2.—Swedish and Norwegian vessels, and those of the island of St. Bartholomew, arriving either laden or in ballast, into the ports of the United States of America, from whatever place they may come, shall be treated on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light houses, pilotage and port charges, as well as to the perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

And reciprocally, the vessels of the United States of America, arriving, either laden, or in ballast, in the ports of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, from whatever place they may come, shall be treated on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light houses, pilotage and port charges, as well as to the perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

Article 3.—All that may be lawfully imported into the United States of America, in vessels of the said States, may also be thereinto imported in Swedish and Norwegian vessels, and in those of the island of St. Bartholomew, from whatever place they may come, without paying other or higher duties, or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment, whatsoever, than if imported in national vessels.

And, reciprocally, all that may be lawfully imported into the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, in Swedish and Norwegian vessels, or in those of the island of St. Bartholomew, may also be thereinto imported in vessels of the United States of America, from whatever place they may come, without paying other or higher duties, or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment, whatsoever, than if imported in national vessels.

Article 4.—All that may be lawfully exported from the United States of Amer-

ica, in vessels of the said States, may also be exported therefrom in Swedish and Norwegian vessels, or in those of the island of St. Bartholomew, without paying other or higher duties, or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment, whatsoever, than if exported in national vessels.

And, reciprocally, all that may be lawfully exported from the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, in Swedish and Norwegian vessels, or in those of the island of St. Bartholomew, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties, or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment, whatsoever, than if exported in national vessels.

Article 5.—The stipulations contained in the three preceding articles, are, to their full extent, applicable to the vessels of the U. S. of America, proceeding, either laden, or not laden, to the colony of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, whether from the ports of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, or from any other place whatsoever; or proceeding from the said colony, either laden or not laden, whether bound for Sweden or Norway, or for any other place whatsoever.

Article 6.—It is expressly understood that the foregoing second, third, and fourth articles, are not applicable to the coastwise navigation from one port of the United States of America, to another port of the said States; nor to the navigation from one port of the Kingdoms of Sweden or Norway to another, nor to that between the two latter countries; which navigation each of the two high contracting parties reserves to itself.

Article 7.—Each of the two high contracting parties engage not to grant, in its purchases, or in those which might be made by companies or agents, acting in its name, or under its authority, any preference to importations made in its own vessels, or in those of a third Power, over those made in the vessels of the other contracting party.

Article 8.—The two high contracting parties engage not to impose upon the navigation between their respective territories, in the vessels of either, any tonnage or other duties of any kind or denomination, which shall be higher, or other than those which shall be imposed on every other navigation except that which they have reserved to themselves, respectively, by the sixth article of the present treaty.

Article 9.—There shall not be established, in the United States of America, upon the products of the soil or industry of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, or of the island of St. Bartholomew, any prohibition or restriction of importation or exportation, nor any duties of any kind or denomination whatsoever, unless such prohibitions, restrictions, and duties, be likewise established upon articles of like nature, the growth of any other country.

And, reciprocally, there shall not be established, in the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, nor in the island of St. Bartholomew, on the products of the soil or industry of the United States of America, any prohibitions or restrictions of importation or exportation, nor any duties of any kind or denomination whatsoever, unless such prohibitions, restrictions, and duties, be likewise established upon articles of like nature, the growth of the island of St. Bartholomew, or of any other place, in case such importation be made into, or from, the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway; or of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, or of any other place, in case such importation or exportation be made into, or from, the island of St. Bartholomew.

Article 10.—All privileges of transit, and all bounties and drawbacks which may be allowed within the territories of one of the high contracting parties, upon the importation or exportation of any article whatsoever, shall, likewise, be allowed on the articles of like nature, the products of the soil or industry of the other contracting party, and on the importations and exportations made in its vessels.

Article 11.—The citizens or subjects of one of the high contracting parties, arriving with their vessels on the coasts belonging to the other, but not wishing to enter the port, or after having entered therein, not wishing to unload any part of their cargo, shall be at liberty to depart and continue their voyage, without paying any other duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, for the vessel and cargo, than those of pilotage, wharfage, and for the support of light houses, when such duties shall be levied on national vessels in similar cases. It is understood, however, that they shall always conform to such

regulations and ordinances concerning navigation, and the places and ports which they may enter, as are, or shall be, in force with regard to national vessels; and that the custom-house officers shall be permitted to visit them, to remain on board, and to take all such precautions as may be necessary to prevent all unlawful commerce, as long as the vessels shall remain within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Article 12.—It is further agreed, that the vessels of one of the high contracting parties, having entered into the ports of the other, will be permitted to confine themselves to unloading such part only of their cargoes, as the Captain or owner may wish, and that they may freely depart with the remainder, without paying any duties, imposts, or charges, whatsoever, except for that part which shall have been landed, and which shall be marked upon, and erased from, the manifest exhibiting the enumeration of the articles with which the vessel was laden; when manifest shall be presented entire at the Custom House of the place where the vessel shall have entered. Nothing shall be paid on that part of the cargo which the vessel shall carry away, and with which it may continue its voyage, to one, or several other ports of the same country, there to dispose of the remainder of its cargo, if composed of articles whose importation is permitted, on paying the duties chargeable upon it; or it may proceed to any other country. It is understood, however, that all duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, which are, or may become chargeable upon the vessels themselves, must be paid at the first port where they shall break bulk, or unload part of their cargoes; but that no duties, imposts, or charges, of the same description, shall be demanded anew in the ports of the same country, which such vessels might, afterwards, wish to enter, unless national vessels be, in similar cases, subject to some ulterior duties.

Article 13.—Each of the high contracting parties grants to the other, the privilege of appointing, in its commercial ports and places, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, who shall enjoy the full protection and receive every assistance necessary for the due exercise of their functions; but it is expressly declared, that, in case of illegal or improper conduct, with respect to the laws or Government of the country in which said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents shall reside, they may be prosecuted and punished conformably to the laws, and deprived of the exercise of their functions by the offended Government, which shall acquaint the other with its motives for having thus acted; it being understood, however, that the archives and documents relative to the affairs of the Consulate shall be exempt from all search, and shall be carefully preserved under the seals of the Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and of the authority of the place where they may reside.

The consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, or the persons duly authorized to supply their places, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise solely between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country; or the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment, or arbitration, shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

Article 14.—The consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the arrest, detention, and imprisonment, of the deserters, from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country; and, for this purpose, they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, providing, by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews, and on this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But, if not sent back within the space of two months, reckoning from the day of their arrest, they shall be

set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

It is understood, however, that, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed, until the tribunal before which the case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Article 15.—In case any vessel of one of the high contracting parties shall have been stranded or shipwrecked, or shall have suffered any other damage on the coasts of the dominions of the other, every aid and assistance shall be given to the persons shipwrecked or in danger, and passports shall be granted to them to return to their country. The shipwrecked vessels and merchandise, or their proceeds, if the same shall have been sold, shall be restored to their owners, or to those entitled thereto, if claimed within a year and a day, upon paying such costs of salvage as would be paid by national vessels in the same circumstances; and the salvage companies shall not compel the acceptance of their services, except in the same cases, and after the same delays, as shall be granted to the captains and crews of national vessels. Moreover, the respective Governments will take care that these companies do not commit any vexatious or arbitrary acts.

Article 16.—It is agreed that vessels arriving directly from the United States of America at a port within the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or from the territories of his said Majesty in Europe, at a port of the United States, and provided with a bill of health granted by an officer having competent power to that effect, at the port whence such vessel shall have sailed, setting forth that no malignant or contagious diseases prevailed in that port, shall be subjected to no other quarantine than such as may be necessary for the visit of the health officer of the port where such vessel shall have arrived; after which said vessels shall be allowed immediately to enter and unload their cargoes, provided always, that there shall be on board no person who, during the voyage, shall have been attacked with any malignant or contagious diseases; that such vessels shall not, during their passage, have communicated with any vessel liable, itself, to undergo a quarantine; and that the country whence they came shall not, at that time be so far infected or suspected, that, before their arrival an ordinance had been issued, in consequence of which all vessels coming from that country should be considered as suspected, and consequently subject to quarantine.

Article 17.—The second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fifth articles of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded at Paris on the third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Majesty the King of Sweden, together with the first, second, fourth, and fifth separate articles, signed on the same day Plenipotentiaries, are revised, and made applicable to all the countries under the dominion of the present high contracting parties, and shall have the same force and value as if they were inserted in the context of the present treaty; it being understood that the stipulations contained in the articles above cited, shall always be considered as in no manner affecting the conventions concluded by either party with other nations, during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the revival of said articles by the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded at Stockholm by the present high contracting parties, on the fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Article 18.—Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed, at the time of its departure, to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having attempted, a first time, to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could, and ought to have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which, after having been warned off once, shall, during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockaded port, during the continuance of said blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

Article 19.—The present treaty shall continue in force for ten years, counting

from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, before the expiration of the first nine years, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, to the other, its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

Article 20.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within the space of nine months from the signature, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, by duplicates, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at Stockholm, the fourth of July, in the year of Grace 1827.

J. A. APPLETON, [L. S.]
G. GUNT DE WETTERSTEDT, [L. S.]

Certain relations of proximity and ancient connexions having led to regulations for the importation of the products of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway into the Grand Duchy of Finland, and that of the products of Finland into Sweden and Norway, in vessels of the respective countries, by special stipulations of a treaty still in force, and whose renewal forms, at this time, the subject of a negotiation between the Courts of Sweden and Norway and Russia, said stipulations being, in no manner, connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general, the two High Contracting Parties, anxious to remove from their commercial relations all kinds of ambiguity or motives of discussion, have agreed that the eighth, ninth, and tenth articles of the present treaty shall not be applied either to the navigation and commerce above mentioned, nor consequently, to the exceptions in the general tariff of custom-house duties, and in the regulations of navigation resulting therefrom, nor to the special advantages which are, or may be granted to the importation of tallow and candles from Russia, founded upon equivalent advantages granted by Russia on certain articles of importation from Sweden and Norway.

The present Separate Article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Separate Article and affixed thereto the seals of our arms. Done at Stockholm, the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

J. A. APPLETON, [L. S.]
G. GUNT DE WETTERSTEDT, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Treaty and Separate Article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratification of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, by Henry Clay, Secretary of State of the United States, and Robert, Baron de Stackelberg, Colonel, Knight of the Orders of the Sword, and Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, near the said United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, Be it known, that I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty and Separate Article to be made Public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the Fifth Second [L. S.] JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

A voluntary confession was made at New York on the 28th ult. by Ware, in presence of the Recorder, District Attorney, Police Magistrates, several of the witnesses in the late trials, and other gentlemen, of the circumstances of his guilt, which had no connection with the late forgeries. He related circumstances which induced him to accuse Mr. Redmond—acknowledged that the charges against him were wholly false, and begged his forgiveness.

Why ought a young goat sleeping to be taken before a magistrate?—Because it is a kid napping!

Why is Sir Walter Scott like a secret discovered?—Because he is the known unknown.

Why is a cat standing on her hind legs like a waterfall?—Because it is a cat-eract.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Tuesday, April 1.—In senate a large number of bills were read the third time and passed: the bill for paying duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Nashville, at those places, instead of New Orleans, was discussed and ordered to a third reading: the bill graduating the price of public lands, occupied the senate the remainder of the day. In the house of representatives, the tariff bill was discussed, Messrs. Sprague and Buchanan speaking on it: the bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Brown, underwent some discussion and was finally ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 88 to 77.

Wednesday, April 2.—In senate, a considerable number of bills were passed: the bill to graduate the price of the public lands was discussed at some length; during which, Mr. Barton offered an amendment to the bill, to reduce the price of the public lands to 75 cents per acre, and that donations of quarter sections be made, on certain conditions, to actual settlers and cultivators. In the house of representatives, the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown, widow of Gen. Brown, allowing her the balance of her husband's year's salary, she having been left with a large family of children, and but slender means to support and educate them with, was passed, by a vote of 97 to 74: the tariff bill occupied the house the remainder of the day, Messrs. Buchanan, Bryan, Carson, Stanberry, Ingersoll, Wright, Sprague and Mallory, taking part in the discussion.

Thursday, April 3.—In the senate, the bill regulating processes in the courts of the U. S. in the new states, underwent a long discussion, and was finally ordered to a third reading: a number of private bills were passed. In the house of representatives, after the presentation of petitions, offering of resolutions, &c. the tariff bill was taken up, and discussed, Messrs. Reed, Sprague, Buchanan, and Clark, speaking on it.

Friday, April 4.—In senate, some time was spent in executive business: the process bill was passed: the bill authorizing the payment of interest to the states of New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, underwent a long discussion, and was finally ordered to be read a third time: Mr. Branch presented a petition from the manufacturers of *Marfiesboro'*, in this state, praying for an appropriation of money for improving the navigation of the inlets of Ocracoke and Roanoke rivers. In the house of representatives, a resolution calling for information on the subject of works of internal improvements, was some time under consideration: the chairman of the Retrenchment resolution, Mr. Hamilton, asked for authority to send for persons and papers, in order to take the oral examinations of clerks, and other testimony, as to the direction of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse: the tariff bill was then taken up, and a long discussion took place thereon, in which Messrs. Clark of Ken. Carson, T. P. Moore, Stewart, Wickliffe, Martindale, Livingston, Mallory, J. S. Stevens, Stanberry, Daniel, Sprague, and Buchanan, took part; eighteen or twenty amendments were successively offered, a few of which were adopted, the others rejected; the committee then rose, reported the bill, as amended, to the house, and the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

Saturday, April 5.—The senate did not sit to day. In the house of representatives the resolutions relative to works of internal improvements, was sometime under consideration; when the tariff bill was taken up; and after considerable discussion, was finally postponed till Monday, by a vote of 162 to 81: Mr. Hamilton moved that an authentic copy of Gov. Blount's order, of the 20th May, 1824, calling out Col. Pipkin's regiment of Tennessee militia, (to which regiment the much-talked-of six militiamen belonged) be placed upon the files of the house: an effort was made to take up some other business, but the house refused, and adjourned to Monday.

Monday, April 7.—In senate, the bill reducing the duty on salt, was some time under consideration, and was supported by Messrs. Branch, Macon, and others: a bill was passed to pay interest to several states for moneys advanced by them during the war. In the house of representatives, the tariff bill consumed nearly the whole day; various amendments being proposed, some of which were adopted, and others rejected.

Tuesday, April 8.—In senate, the internal improvement bill was some time under consideration: the bill graduating the price of public lands, was taken up, and Mr. Benton spoke two hours in its favor. In the house of representatives, Mr. Wickliffe's resolution relative to internal improvements, was agreed to: various other resolutions were either adopted or laid on the table: the tariff bill occupied the house upwards of three hours; Mr. Stewart made a speech of two hours length; a number of amendments were proposed, but all rejected, the ayes and noes being taken four or five times; the

House adjourned during the pendency of a proposed amendment relative to *Gold Iron*.

Wednesday, April 9.—In senate, the committee of finance reported an amendment to the Internal Improvement bill, limiting the appropriations for surveys to such surveys as have already been commenced; which was agreed to by the casting vote of the Vice President. In the house of representatives, the tariff bill occupied the house nearly the whole day; the ayes and noes were several times taken, on divers amendments, some of which carried, and others were lost.

Thursday, April 10.—In senate, the bill making appropriations for internal improvements was under consideration during nearly the whole sitting of the senate: the Vice President explained the casting vote which he gave on an amendment to this bill yesterday. In the house of representatives, the tariff bill occupied the principal part of the day; divers amendments were proposed, and considerable discussion took place thereon, in which Messrs. Davis, Sutherland and Mallory, were the principal speakers.

Gen. Washington and Gen. Jackson, compared.

General Washington was the architect of his own fortune, and without the aid of collegiate education, for he was only a poor land surveyor, without treading the devious paths of foreign courts, came from the hand of nature a finished specimen of genuine talent and illustrious worth.

General Jackson had no better opportunities in his early life, but was made by nature what he is, an example of intellectual greatness, and the glorious success of plebeian virtue.

General Washington was almost unknown in civil affairs, until after he had developed extraordinary military talent.

And in this particular, General Jackson has the advantage, since as the Attorney-General of Tennessee, (appointed by Washington,) a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Senator in Congress, and the chosen Ambassador to Mexico, his capacity for civil life has been fully tested.

General Washington had his enemies—So has Jackson!

General Washington had traitors in his camp—So had Jackson.

General Washington was denounced as a Military Chieftain, who would inevitably overturn the liberties of his country—So was Jackson!

General Washington was called a tyrant, because he arrested an officer of high rank on the field of battle!

Jackson has been styled so too, because in his own camp he arrested those who were about to disobey his orders, and put in jeopardy the safety of New-Orleans.

General Washington was stigmatised as a blood-thirsty and cruel man, for hanging Andre, whose offence was that of a spy!

Jackson has been stigmatised as the murderer of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were not merely spies, but bloody and piratical outlaws.

General Washington frequently ordered the shooting of deserters.

General Jackson, once driven to the same necessity, has also been obliged to enforce a similar punishment.

General Washington was reviled, abused, nay, denounced by Tom Paine! Jackson has suffered the same obloquy from Henry Clay!

Washington finally triumphed over his enemies.

So will Jackson.

Albany Signs of the Times.

At the late commencement of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, 133 young gentlemen received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Among the number were the following from this State, viz: George S. Bettner, Edwin E. Slade, Amand J. De Rossett, Harwood P. Perry, Henry M. Jeter, William G. Hill, Nathaniel M. Comer, John L. Wright, and Reading S. Long.

LAONIC EPISTLE.

Mr. Editor:
I think both U and I now C.
That Jackson will our ruler B.
Hudson Gazette.

Chancery Suit.—We complain of delays in Chancery Suits, but the Sister Island has rather the advantage of us in this respect. A suit in the Irish Chancery, is now under appeal, of which the original bill was filed in the reign of Queen Anne, and which has ever since been handed from generation, as a *luctuosa hereditas*, down to the present time. English paper.

Why is the law of Libel like the Thames Tunnel?—Because it is a great bore to the newspapers. *ib.*

Mr. White: I have read many sublime and interesting descriptions, both in prose and verse, of the celebrated Niagara Falls, with correspondent feelings of sublimity and interest. Those sublime and magnificent productions of nature, which are to be met with in various parts of the world, prove a source of the most pleasing contemplation, while they are strikingly demonstrative of the power of that Great Cause, whose works confound the judgment of frail man.

I have been led into these reflections, from having recently visited a Cascade or Water fall, in this (Buncombe) county, a precise description of which I shall not attempt. This cataract is situated in the south-western part of the county, near the South Carolina line. From the verge of the precipice to the abyss into which the stream dashes, is, as near as I could ascertain, 100 feet. The stream, though small, produces in its descent a majestic sheet of water which falling over the rough face of the precipice emits from its confused surface rolling volumes of mist, which slowly rises upon the atmosphere and mingles with the clouds of the heavens. The huge rocks and mountains which surround this cataract, the trees that seemingly tremble on its verge, presents a scenery the most bold and interesting I have ever witnessed. No person can for a moment contemplate this striking scene without feelings of awe and admiration, which words are inadequate to describe. By giving the above an insertion in your paper you will oblige an occasional Correspondent.

RALEIGH TRACT SOCIETY.

At a meeting of those friendly to the formation of a Branch of the American Tract Society, in North Carolina, held in the City of Raleigh on the 6th March 1828, the Rev. William MacPheeters, D. D. was called to the chair, and the Rev. Stephen Frontis appointed Secretary.

After prayer by the Chairman, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Eveleth and Mahan, Agents of the American Tract Society; as to the nature and objects of the Institution and its great utility in extending the blessings of the Redeemer's Kingdom. They remarked not only what might be expected from an Institution so valuable, but cited instances so numerous, in which its publications had been blessed to the conversion of souls, as to leave no doubt on the minds of those present of its eminent usefulness. After some further discussion, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient to form in the City of Raleigh, a Branch of the American Tract Society.

At an adjourned meeting, a Constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President...Hon. Duncan Cameron.
Vice Presidents...Rev. W. M. Pheeters, D. D. Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. Rev. Messrs. Crudup, Hooper, Biddle, Mewborn, Wilson, Paisley, Hamner, and James Owen, Esq.

Secretaries...Rev. P. W. Dowd, Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Alfred Williams, Recording Secretary.

Treasurer...William Peace, Esq.
Directors...Rev. Messrs. Witherspoon, Jordan, Morrison and Plummer, Thos. Littlejohn, T. L. Cowan, John Bell, G. Andrews, and John Dunn, Esq. Dr. J. Beckwith, Messrs. Randolph Webb, and J. J. Wetmore.

Executive committee...Rev. Jona. O. Freeman, Rev. P. W. Dowd, W. Peace, J. Primrose, J. Wetmore, W. R. Hinton, and Leonidas Polk.

Mr. Jefferson.—It having been asserted in a speech of some member of congress, that Mr. Jefferson, as well as Mr. Adams, was passionately fond of the game of billiards, and that he recommended the game as a judicious exercise for students, Mr. Rives, of Virginia, and a neighbor of Mr. Jefferson, in a speech delivered in the house of representatives lately, has denied this, and says that Mr. Jefferson was averse to all games of fashionable dissipation, that he did not practise them himself, and discouraged them in others. Utility was his object, even in his amusements. In fair weather, he superintended the cultivation of his farm or garden; when it was disagreeable to go out, he had adjoining his house a shop in which he employed himself, and where he kept a work-bench and a set of carpenter's tools. Such a development of the habits of the Apostle of Republicanism, does great honor to his good sense and his philosophic principles. It is a much more useful and more respectable way of spending time, than at a billiard table.

Mr. Jefferson proposed the annexation of an *experimental farm* to the University of Virginia, and that the students should take, in rural labor, the exercise necessary for the preservation of their health. He also recommended the introduction of the exercises of the Campus Martius, and instructing the students in military exercises, and was not afraid, even by those means, of making "military chieftains."

Auction Sales.

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of May next, at the subscriber's Auction Store, will commence the sale (which will be continued from day to day until closed) of the entire Stock of GOODS, of a house declining business; consisting of a large and valuable assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Shers, Cotton Bagging, Castings, &c.

The above Goods were selected for the Southern market. Country Merchants, and others, may come forward with confident expectation of purchasing, at very reduced prices; and of procuring Goods in such quantities as to suit them, the stock being large, and but few cut goods. They consist in part of,

Superfine, Fine, and Common Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets. Black and Coloured Silks, Swansdown, Toilets, and Marseilles Vesting, Black and Coloured and Fancy Levantines, Saris, Silks, and Florines. Plain and Figured Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Book, and Swiss Muslins. Fine and Superfine Cambric and Furniture Calicoes, a large assortment. Russia, Irish, and Domestic Sheetings, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and Lawns. Elegant Rich and Figured Muslin and Crape Robes. Merino, Silk, and Common Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in great variety. Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, black, white, and coloured. Cotton, Thread, and Silk Laces, and Lace Veils. 6-4 to 10-4 Table Diapers and Table Cloths, Russia and Bird Eye Diaper. Men's and Women's Kid, Beaver, and Silk Gloves, black, white, and coloured. Several Bales of Domestic Shirts, Stripes, Gingham, and Checks.

The Goods will be arranged, and ready for examination three days before the Sale.

Terms, 6 months credit.

WILLKINS & Co. Auctioneers.

Daniel H. Cress

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He has just opened an assortment of GOODS from the North, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he is selling at a smaller advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.

Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 98

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Peter Clemmons, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell at public sale, for cash, at the dwelling-house of Peter Clemmons, in Davidson county, on Friday, 23rd of May next, one tract of LAND, containing about two hundred acres, whereon the said Clemmons now lives, together with all the personal property of said Clemmons, consisting of *Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools and household furniture.* J. A. HOGAN, Trustee.

April 24th, 1828. 413

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *WAGON YARD*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828. 09

A CONTRACTOR WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, at Rockford, at our County Court, on the second Monday of May next, for building a COURT HOUSE for Surry County; the building to be constructed of Brick, its dimensions fifty feet by forty, its plan to be in the most approved style for a Court House.

G. D. HOLCOMB, JAMES McCRAW, LITTLE HICKERSON, JONATHAN WHITAKER, Commissioners.

March 5th, 1828. 613

State of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, made at April term thereof, 1828, will be sold, at the courthouse in Salisbury, on the 24th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, four LOTS in the great West Square, known in the plan of said Town as Nos. 33, 34, 59, and 60: Sold as undivided property of the estate of Hugh Jenkins, senr, to satisfy an equitable claim of Aaron Jenkins against the other distributees of said Hugh Jenkins, dec'd. SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

April 14th, 1828. 515

This notice should have appeared in our number of 15 inst.

SEDLITZ AND SODIUM POWDERS.

WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1828. 63

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacopoeia.

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of *Albert Corpening*, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.

DAVID CORPENING, Executor. January 31st, 1828. 3ut14

RAN AWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday, the 29th ult. Ephraim Harris, an indentured apprentice to me, aged about 16 years. A reward of twelve and a half cents will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me. I also forewarn all persons from harboring, employing or trading with said Harris, under penalty prescribed by law.

ADAM MOORE. Mount Mourne, 7th April, 1828. 3ut12

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition expenses, for sale at this office.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New-York furnishes London advices to the 1st of March. The accounts from Constantinople are interesting, and had created much sensation in Paris and London. It seems that immense bodies of troops had marched into that Capital, especially from Asia; and the consequence was, that many excesses had been committed on the European population.—Indeed, one report stated, that every Russian and all persons under their protection, had been put to death—and the subjects of France and England had likewise been ill-treated. The news was unofficial—but so much confidence was placed in it, that the opinion generally prevailed that war was inevitable. Great Britain was preparing to send troops to the Ionian Islands—but probably the first blow will be given by the Russians on the Pruth.

England.—The London Times of the 28th of February, says "the majority of 44 in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, in favor of the celebrated Test and Corporation Acts, is in truth what may be called a thundering event. It will sound from one end of the kingdom to the other, and the echo will be heard in foreign parts."

On the 27th of February, the king of England proceeded, in his pony phaeton, to Snow Hill, where Sir John Colins' fox hounds hunted a fox in his majesty's presence!!!

The London Gazette of the 28th of February, contains the appointment of the Marquis of Englesea, Lieut. General and General Governor of Ireland; and Major General Sir Colin Campbell, to be Governor of the Island of Tobago.

A supplement to the London Gazette of 29th February, contains a proclamation commanding the Peers of Scotland to assemble at Holyrood House, on Monday, the 10th day of April following, to nominate and choose another Peer of Scotland, to sit and vote in the House of Peers of this present Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of Thomas Earl of Kellick, deceased.

Lord Cochrane had left London for Paris, to engage the Greek Committee of the continent to further his plan for putting an end to piracy in the Mediterranean.

A dreadful catastrophe occurred at Manchester on the 29th February, by which many persons lost their lives. The number was not ascertained, when the packet sailed, but forty seven dead bodies had been found.

Liverpool, March 1.

We continue to experience a regular and rather extensive demand for Cotton from the trade, but no improvement in price can be noticed in any description; on the contrary new Uplands and Orleans are lower, and Brazils have declined 1-8th per lb. Sea Islands have been in increased demand, but only at previous prices. That coincidence which the extraordinary consumption is calculated to inspire, seems for the present to be counteracted by the weight of our stock, and the increased import the last two months; which contrasted with the two first months of the last year, shows an increase of rising 30,000 bags; and hence it is that holders in general are willing sellers. The sales of the week amount to 12,870 bags, including 5610 Uplands. 5 a 6-8; 30, at 64d.

Portugal.—By the arrival of the Swiftsure, from Gibraltar, we learn that Don Miguel arrived at Lisbon on the 22d of February, and had sworn to the Constitution.—New York Spectator, 16th inst.

Gen. Bolivar.... Though unwilling to believe all that we hear, we feel compelled to apprehend, that this distinguished leader has lost all claims to the title once so liberally bestowed on him—"the Washington of the South."—Indeed, we begin to think as if nature had thrown the mould away "in which the Father of his Country was formed." Bolivar, lately re-invested with extraordinary powers, appears to exercise them with extraordinary force. Distinguished men have been imprisoned, without charge of offences, and it seems as though it were criminal to inquire why they were arrested. A late letter says, "Every thing is conducted at the point of the bayonet." Many persons are put to death at the discretion of military commanders, and without much ceremony. This is a fearful state of things. Niles.

Fraud in Tea.—The Newburgh (New-York) Gazette of Saturday states that Mr. McIntire of that Village opened a chest of Tea which contained five or six pounds of earthen ware, neatly packed in plates about an inch from the sides, and so arranged as not to be easily discovered by boring the chest or opening the top. The ingenuity of the contrivance would lead to the belief that the fraud was carried on to a considerable extent at the place where the tea was packed. The cheat can be easily detected by running a long piece of stiff wire into the hole usually bored for the purpose of examining the quality of the Tea.

Augusta, Geo.... More than 60 members have been added during the past year to the Presbyterian church in Augusta.

Salisbury:

APRIL 29, 1838.

"Hang out your Banners on the outward walls."

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, will convene, according to adjournment, at Union Church, near Salisbury, Rowan county, on the first Sunday in May next; where and when all the members of the above specified body, are earnestly requested to attend.
JOHN RECK.

SALISBURY TRACT SOCIETY.

A society was instituted in the city of New-York, in 1825, styled the American Tract Society; the object of which is, to publish and distribute Tracts, or small Pamphlets, containing from 4 to 12 pages each, at a cheap rate, among all classes of people. These little publications invariably inculcate Moral and Religious sentiments; they are not only eminently useful to the ungodly, but are needful and salutary to the Christian; they are peculiarly adapted, by their small size, which quality recommends them to the attention of those whose volubility of disposition would cause them to shrink from an attempt to read a large book,—and the easy and practical style in which the subjects they treat on, are illustrated,—to promote self-examination, purity of walk and conversation,—growth in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour,—and preparation for Heaven. They are of incalculable benefit to young persons; they beget a taste for reading, and thereby contribute towards extending the blessings of education to multitudes in the community, who might otherwise grope their way through the world in gross ignorance, impiety and moral darkness.

All classes of Christians.—Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, &c.,—have united in supporting this institution, and in extending its benefits to the remotest corners of our country. The Rev. Dr. Milnor, a learned and distinguished Episcopalian Clergyman in the city of New-York, is at the head of the Parent Institution.

Mr. Lyon, an Agent of the Parent society, having visited Salisbury a few days since, and suggested the propriety of establishing an Auxiliary Society in the place.

A number of the citizens of the town assembled in the court-house, on the 14th of April, 1838, for that purpose. Charles Fisher was called to the chair, and Michael Brown appointed secretary. The objects and utility of Tract Societies having been fully explained, by Mr. Lyon, and the Rev. Messrs. Rankin and Reck, it was, on motion, resolved, that an Auxiliary Tract Society be organized in Salisbury; a Constitution was adopted, and the following persons elected officers for the ensuing year:

THOMAS L. COVAN, President;
George Vogler, Vice President;
Philo White, Secretary;
Michael Brown, Treasurer;
Rev. Jesse Rankin, Rev. John Reck, Charles Fisher, and Squire Lowry, Directors.
Dr. Alexander Long, and Mr. Nathan B. Carrel, Solicitors.

The following is the Constitution, as adopted by the society:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—This Society shall be called the "Auxiliary Tract Society of Salisbury;" the object of which shall be to promote the interests of Evangelical Religion and sound morality in this vicinity, by the circulation of Religious Tracts; and to aid the American Tract Society, instituted at New-York in 1825, in extending its operations in destitute parts of the United States, and of other countries.

ARTICLE 2.—All persons contributing annually to the funds of the Society, shall be members. The payment of five dollars, at one time, shall constitute a member for life.

ARTICLE 3.—Members of the Society shall be entitled to receive Tracts, at reduced prices, to the amount of one half of their subscriptions; and life members to the amount of twenty-five cents annually. One fourth part of the annual receipts of the Society shall be transmitted to the Treasury of the Parent Institution. The remainder of the funds shall be at the disposal of the Board, to be appropriated, either in gratuitous distributions to the destitute, or in aid of the Parent Society, or of the cause of Tracts in such other way as the Board shall judge most useful.

ARTICLE 4.—The Society shall hold its annual meeting on the first Thursday in April, in the town of Salisbury; when a Board, consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and four Directors, with two Solicitors, shall be chosen to conduct the business of the Society. Twelve members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to transact business. In case of failure of an annual election, the existing officers shall continue till a new election.

ARTICLE 5.—The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Society and the Board, notify the meetings, conduct the correspondence, and prepare the Annual Report.

ARTICLE 6.—The Treasurer shall act as the Society's agent and Depository, take charge of the funds, and report the state of the Treasury at every meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE 7.—The Board shall adopt every practicable method for promoting the object of the Society; and shall assign to the respective members such agency as they think proper, in collecting and obtaining subscriptions, and distributing the Tracts. They shall fill their own vacancies, and enact their own By-Laws, encourage the circulation of the American Tract Magazine and the Christian Almanack, the formation of other Auxiliaries in places adjacent, and shall communicate to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society, a notice of the formation of the Auxiliary, and of the Constitution adopted, a list of the officers annually elected, such instances of the usefulness of Tracts as may come to their knowledge, and all other intelligence which may be calculated to promote the cause of Tracts. Three shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 8.—Subscribers shall not be entitled to receive Tracts until their subscriptions be paid.

ARTICLE 9.—Meetings of the Society shall be opened and closed by prayer.

A Tract Depository was at the same time established in the town of Salisbury, to be under the care and government of the Auxiliary Tract

Society; and a considerable sum was subscribed by the citizens, and more expected. From this Depository, societies and individuals throughout this section of country, will be able to supply themselves with Tracts on the low terms at which the Parent Institution affords them—that is, twelve hundred pages for \$1.

GEORGIA.—The Milledgeville Journal says efforts are making to get up an Adams Electoral ticket for that state; but remarks, that "it cannot be sustained, with even the remotest prospect of success." It is admitted, by the same paper, that there are two parties in the state; but one of them is for Gen. Jackson, and the other for Old Hickory.

New-York.—The legislature of New-York adjourned on the 21st inst., after a session of 105 days: they are to have an extra session, to commence the 9th of Sept. to complete the revision of the statute laws.

An affray took place in the Rounds of the Capitol at Washington City, on the 12th inst. between Gen. Duff Green and Mr. John Adams, son and private secretary to the President of the United States. The President sent a message to both houses of Congress, informing them of the occurrence, and submitting it to them whether the affair called for their interposition. The communication was referred to a select committee of seven members.

A complimentary dinner was given to Gen. Jackson, by the citizens of Murfreesboro', on his birthday, 15th ult. The following is Gen. Jackson's volunteer toast:

By General Andrew Jackson. The memory of De Witt Clinton, the patriot, the philanthropist, and the distinguished statesman. In his death, New-York has lost one of her most useful sons, and the nation one of its brightest ornaments.

A "Sign" in Stokes.—Mr. Editor: At the muster of Capt. Mitchell's company of Militia, in the north-western part of Stokes county, on Saturday, the 5th inst. the voice of the company present was taken on the question of the Presidency; the result was,

For Gen. Jackson, 85

For Mr. Adams, 4

Most of the other Captain's companies in Stokes county have voted on the Presidency; all of which are about as nearly unanimous in favor of Jackson, as the above.

April 22, 1838.

A. SCHREINER.

In our paper of the 15th inst. we took occasion to contradict a slanderous accusation against Gen. Jackson, made in a Kentucky administration paper, charging him with having used certain profane expressions respecting Mr. Clay. It appears there was a slight error in our information; but the material facts are fully confirmed. The gentleman at Smithland who informed General Jackson, at that place, of Mr. Clay's publication, and of the nature of its contents, seeing the statement of the Kentucky papers, was apprehensive that General Jackson might attribute their origin to him, and without any solicitation or communication from General Jackson, voluntarily addressed to him a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"Smithland, Ky.

DEAR SIR: The object of this letter is to remove from myself any censure, which in all probability may rest upon me—I have seen and read in most of the administration papers of Kentucky, a malicious report, as to what you should have said concerning Mr. Clay and his friends. Permit me, Sir, to state to you that I am entirely innocent, and equally ignorant of how the report originated—being with you during the short stay you made at the mouth of Cumberland, I am prepared to say, that nothing indecorous escaped your lips, to me, or to any of the company. I well recollect of asking you, if you had seen Mr. Clay's pamphlet, and after giving you a laconic statement of what it contained, instead of shewing any irascibility of temper, you smiled and said, nothing would afford you more pleasure than to know Mr. Clay innocent of the charges that were laid against him. JESSE MILLER.

In addition to the above, (says the Nashville Republican) the negative testimony of every passenger on board of the boat can be furnished—we have seen and conversed with several of them; so far from having heard any such expressions from the mouth of General Jackson as charged by the Focus, they did not even know of the existence of Mr. Clay's book. Many of them heard of it for the first time, at Nashville. Those with whom we had conversed, and who had the best opportunity of knowing, unite in pronouncing the accusation wholly and entirely false and malicious.

Caswell County.—A numerous meeting of the citizens of Caswell county, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, was held at the court-house of that county, on Tuesday, the 8th of April: James Rainey in the chair; and James H. Ruffin, secretary. The meeting was addressed by Bartlett Yancey, Charles D. Donoho, and Bedford Brown, Esquires, in feeling and eloquent terms, in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson. The nomination of Gen. Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham county, as the Jackson and Calhoun Electoral candidate for that district, was concurred in. We will give the proceedings entire, hereafter.

Our Adams friend who writes us from Fredell, says, "We will beat you all hollow in this county; and I hope all the rest of the good

people of this state will be as wise and as considerate as we are;" is welcome to take all the comfort to himself he can, from the "hope," with which he seems to prick up his courage: But we can assure him his hopes are fallacious. If it be deemed un-wise and inconsiderate to vote for Gen. Jackson, a vast majority of the citizens of North Carolina will, after the next November election, have to be set down as foolish people: for no one who pretends to lay claim to a single grain of political forecast, will now have the effrontery to hold up his head, and seriously say he believes there is even a remote probability of the vote of this state being given to Mr. Adams.

State Bank.—Mr. Wm. H. Haywood having resigned his situation as Cashier of this Institution, Mr. Charles Dewey has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

And Mr. Duncan McRae has been unanimously appointed Cashier of the Fayetteville Branch, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Dewey. *Rel. Register*

Charleston, April 12.—In addition to the phenomena that have characterized the seasons and vegetable kingdom this year, the present condition of certain fruit trees in the vicinity of Charleston, is deemed worthy of remark. Peach, Nectarine, Pear, Apricot and Apple trees, (the last of which had already produced fruit in February) have since lost their leaves, and now bear not the least appearance of approaching vegetation, or of budding, although green and otherwise vigorous; whilst other trees and plants appear unchecked by the late cold weather. *Courier.*

The Tariff bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, in the House of Representatives, on the 15th inst. by a vote of 163 to 91. Its form is nearly the same as reported by the committee on manufactures. It has yet to pass the ordeal of the Senate, where it will undoubtedly undergo additional modifications. If it should pass that body, and ultimately become a law of the land, we shall, at a convenient season, lay it before our readers.

Crim. Con. in England.—In February last, a Mr. Tyrrel recovered 6666 dollars damages from the Rev. John Humphrey St. Aubin, a clergyman of the established church, for seducing the wife of Mr. T. Mrs. T's fortune was 45,000 pounds sterling. She left her husband and several children, and eloped to London with the reverend seducer. Mr. Justice Park said he hoped that steps would be immediately taken by the bishop to remove so great a reproach out of the church. The church-living of this infamous priest is said to be worth 2200 dollars a year.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, April 17.—Cotton, 84 a 9 25; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do, 35 to 40; flour, 4 to 4 25; whiskey, 25 to 30; United States bank notes, 44 to 6 per cent. premium.

Charleston, April 13.—Upland cotton 8 a 10 1/2; whiskey, 25 to 30; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 25 to 28 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; bees wax, 22; coffee, 13 to 16; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do, 75 to 80. Superior Cottons have been sold above our quotations half a cent. North Carolina bills, 64 to 7 per cent. dis.; Georgia do, 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. ditto.

Cotton.—In Uplands a fair business was done at the prices of the previous week—the difference between the prices of good Cotton and prime, has however, rather increased. We quote the range for lots at 84 to 10 1/2—principal sales of middling qualities, 84 a 94; prime, 104 a 10 1/2; that a shade below prime is dull, while very choice continues to command something more than our highest quotation—and a little very inferior, was sold something below the lowest.

Petersburg, April 18.—Cotton, 8 to 9 50; tobacco, \$2 50 a 7—refined, 14 a \$3; corn, 14 a \$2; bacon, 7 a 8; lard, 7 a 8; apple brandy, 35 a 40; peach 75 a 100 cents.—North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 10 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 24 to 3; South Carolina bills, 12 to 2 per cent. discount.

Cheraw, April 11.—Cotton, 84 a 10; bacon 9 a 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do, 35 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

Canden, April 19.—Cotton, middling to fair, 8 to 8 1/2; fair to good, 8 1/2 to 9; prime, 9 1/2.

New York, April 16.—Cotton: the sales, from the 12th to the 15th inclusive, amount only to about 500 bales, one half New-Orleans at 104 a 10 1/2 cts. and the remainder Alabama at 94 a 10 1/2 cts.

Married.

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Wm. A. Hall, Mr. Anderson Hall to Miss Mary Elliott.

Also in this county on the same day, by Philo White, Mr. Samuel Fraley to Miss Loretta Green. Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Archibald Hill to Miss Polly Mowry.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. John Silliman, at the residence of Col. William W. Erwin, in Burke county, Col. Alfred M. Gaither, of Fredell county, to Miss Catharine Erwin, daughter of Col. Wm. W. Erwin.

In Surry county on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jeans, Mr. Charles Shelton, of Fredell county, to Miss Dorcas C. Smith, of Guilford.

In North Cove, John Godfrey, Capt. Joseph Conley, to Miss Matilda G. daughter of Daniel Brown, Esq.

In Edgecombe county, on the 27th ult., Mr. Frederick Mayo, to Miss Manisa Ganser Menet, by Anders Sylvester Malvina Llewellyn Sherrard! [How many wives does Mr. Mayo get out of all these names? He ought to be indicted for polygamy.]

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the Robert Horke, formerly owned by Capt. Robert Horke, dec'd, to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his TAF-ERN. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12 W. KERL. Statesville, Fredell co. N. C. April 14, 1838.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, Salisbury, N. C. April 23d, 1838. THE Commissioned Officers of the 6th Regiment N. C. Militia, are ordered to meet in the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 5th of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. equipped as the law directs, prepared with fire-arms, to attend a Drill Muster. 1w EDW. YARBROUGH, Col. Comdt.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a Negro fellow by the name of ZEEK, about 30 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a stout, well made fellow, has a scar on his upper lip near the corner of his mouth, quite black complexion. It is supposed he will try to make his way for the Western country. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, and deliver him to the owner, near Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C.; or secure him in any jail, so that he can be had by the owner, shall be well rewarded. DANIEL WOOD.

April 24th, 1838.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Lexington, North Carolina, on the 21st April, 1838.

John Barret,	David Lookbill,
John H. Barret,	Jacob Mikel,
Jonathan Barret,	Benjamin Mize,
Sarah Barret,	Philip Mock,
Benjamin Billings,	Peter Myers,
Benjamin Billings, Jr.	Joseph Northern,
John Blackburne,	James Payne,
James Bryant,	Jordan Perry,
David Buckhardt,	Mary Pope,
Levi Campbell,	Michael Redwine,
Thomas Cady,	Thomas Sawyer,
Rachel Cunningham,	Peter Shules,
Julia Daniel,	Jacob Skein,
Benjamin Ferabee,	Sally Smith,
Joseph Ferabee,	Patsy Smith,
Andrew Fouts,	Joseph Spence,
Bannister Gildewell,	George Tash,
George Grimes,	Ruth Teague,
George Hages,	William B. Toomy,
Christopher Hederick,	John Wallis,
Sidney Johnson,	James Wright,
Zechariah Johnson,	Jonathan Williams,
James Kennedy,	William Williams,
Henry Kepley,	David Waggoner,
Christian Kinney,	Jane M. Woods,
Elijah Lanier,	Alfred Wilson,
Oliver Lambeth,	William Walsworth,
Enos Lanning,	314

B. D. ROUSSEVILLE, P. M.

STORE HOUSE IN LEXINGTON.

THE subscriber's Brick Store House in Lexington, Davidson county, is for Rent. It is situated immediately on the north corner of the Public Square, and is one of the most eligible stands for a Store in the place. For terms, &c. apply to B. D. Rousseville, Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Salisbury. SAMUEL LEMLY. Feb. 23d, 1838.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a Vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware. Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. Hartson & Hutton, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well filled up for the accommodation of Passengers; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. JAMES PATTON, Jr. Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 13th. 3m22

A PAIR OF GILT EPAULETS FOR sale, very low: they have been used, but are not much soiled. Apply at James B. Hampton's watch-maker's shop. Feb. 27th, 1838. 65

FOR SALE OR RENT

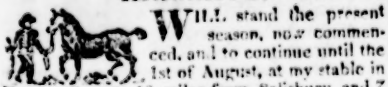
THE subscribers having removed their store from Statesville to the upper part of Fredell county, for the purpose of settling their business in Statesville, now offer to Rent or Sell their House and Lot, adjoining the store of Jas. Shepherd. It is a beautiful Lot, with a good store-house and other necessary buildings on it, situated one door from the south east corner, and is an excellent stand for a Merchant. Any person wishing to Rent or Buy, would do well to call and examine it. For terms, apply to 311r April 14, 1838. CRAWFORD & GAITHER. N. B. All persons indebted to the firm, (while at Statesville) are again requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, for no longer indulgence will be given. One or both of them may be found in Statesville, at all public times. C. & GAITHER.

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country and villages, that he has located himself in this place, where he intends carrying on House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding, in all their various branches. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the above branches, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Signs will be as neatly painted and sent to order, as on personal application. As the times are hard, the subscriber intends to work as low for cash, as he can live by. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage. NATHAN B. CARREL. Salisbury, April 13th, 1838. 707

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT.



WILL stand the present season, now commenced, and to continue until the 1st of August, at my stable in Rowan County, 10 miles from Salisbury, and 7 from Lexington; at the reduced price of eight dollars the season, payable by six dollars within the season; four dollars, prompt payment, the single lead; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, due as soon as the mare proves evidently with foal, or the property is transferred. Aeronaut will stand in Salisbury and Lexington the four first days of each term of the Superior and County courts; when and where he will not shrink from a comparison with any horse in America, as to symmetry and elegance of form, vigour of constitution and force of muscular power, combined with the finest action. He will be very generally found at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places, or to a small distance occasionally to oblige, for a single day or two, a particular neighbourhood.

Description.—Aeronaut is a fine male grey bay, with black legs, main and tail, a handsome star and small blaze in his face, seven years old this spring, sixteen hands high; uniding, in a high degree, the size, grandeur and elegance of his sire the Imported horse Eagle, with the great substance, power and compactness of the size of his dam, the Imported horse Dion. His great strength of body and limbs enable him to stand high as a horse of power, and will enable his stock to carry weight at any requisite age, and render them more suitable for the harness, saddle, or draught, the most useful portion of their labour. Aeronaut has never been trained to the turf, in consequence of there being no races near him when he should have been trained; yet his great power, symmetry and blood, and particularly the strength of his limbs, have made it evident to the best of judges who have inspected him, that he must have been a distinguished runner if he had been judiciously trained at the proper time.

Pedigree.—Aeronaut is sired by the Imported horse Eagle, his dam by the Imported horse Dion, grand-dam by Expectation, (one of the best sons of the Imported horse Diomedes, out of a Shark mare) great grand-dam by Mr. Buchanan's thorough bred running horse Medley, out of a Cedar and Fearnaught mare, named Kouli-Kan, a fine chestnut, fifteen hands and a half high. From which it is evident, as far as his ancestry can be traced, he must be very nearly if not entirely thorough bred, and from the most select stock of horses ever known in England and America, as will appear by the following statement:

Eagle, the finest horse that ever was seen, and was the speediest horse at Newmarket, or even in England, since the day of Childe's; the above was headed in London, August 1st, 1810, by Thomas H. Morland.

Eagle was sired by Volunteer, Volunteer by Felipe; Eagle's dam by Highflyer, grand-dam by Engineer, great grand-dam, Cude's Lass of the Mill, by Traveller, Miss Mackintosh, &c.

We do certify, that the above is the true pedigree of the Imported Horse Eagle, as taken from the English stud-book. Given under our hands, this 15th December, 1817.

Walter Bell, John Roberts.

Dion was sired by Spadille, one of the best sons of the celebrated English horse Highflyer; his dam, Faith, by Paeolet, &c. Of Highflyer, it is stated that few horses in England were ever equal to him, and none superior, in united power and action.

Eagle's uncommon performances in England on the turf, entitled him to rank higher than any other horse on the continent, of his day; having won 400 guineas at York, beating Kite and Overton, seven subscribers. The same year he won 1800 guineas; he won the Craven stake at Newmarket, eleven subscribers, beating Whiskey, Alston, (first fruits of Ploughboy) Sir Sidney, Robin Redbreast, &c. And after a long and successful career, almost without a parallel in the modern racing calendar, he finally won 200 guineas at Newmarket, carrying 113 lb.; and beat Mr. Watson's b. c. Dreadnought, carrying 75 lb.; and carrying 9 c. beat Sir Charles Bunbury's Eleanor, the finest mare in England, carrying 7 st. 9 lb., &c. &c.

Eagle's colts in England have been uncommonly successful, agreeably to the time of his standing there, which may be seen by the racing calendar; and many of his colts in America have distinguished themselves as eminent runners, in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and at the City of Washington, as will appear by the annexed certificates of John M. Clay, A. B. Drummond, and Lewis Sherry.

I do certify, that I trained and ran a colt by the imported horse Eagle, when three years old, four times; beating three races out of four; two of the races two mile heats, and two three mile heats, running one of the races in better time than I believe was ever run over the Nashville turf, in any Jockey Club, running both heats hand in hand, without either whip or spur. The race he lost, was owing to his being sick; the same horse he distanced a few weeks after. Given under my hand this 11th February, 1817.

February 12th, 1823.—This is to certify, that I trained the celebrated race mare Lady Richmond; she by the imported Eagle; and ran her two races, which she performed exceedingly well. I have also known her run many first rate races at the different courses, winning at Newmarket, Warrenton, and several other courses, beating good nags, at one, two, and three heats. I also trained an Eagle colt, at three years old, which I found to possess uncommon speed. Given under my hand as above dated.

A. B. DRUMMOND.

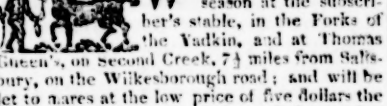
In Mr. Sherry's certificate, it is stated, that of the number of Eagle's colts trained, a large majority were winners; and that in the spring and fall of 1819, in Maryland, they were very successful.

The celebrated English horses, Childe's, Felipe, Highflyer, Medley, Dion, and Fearnaught, all the immediate progenitors of Aeronaut, were famed for their great substance or weight of body, and the unusual strength of their limbs, enabling them to run with unparalleled speed and bottom, and to carry the heavy weights born while running for the King's Plate, viz: all under five years of age, to carry 145 lb.; and all over five, 165 lb. Medley ran 4 miles in 7 minutes and 30 seconds, carrying 145 lb. Childe's ran 4 miles 358 yards, in 7 minutes and 30 seconds, carrying 128 lb. Felipe ran 4 miles 359 yards, in 8 minutes, carrying 168 lb. Dion ran with such universal honesty, as to win 4 mile heats twice in one week; he was the sire of Gallatin, Don Quixotte, and several other capital runners. Gallatin was very nearly allied to Parthenia, the dam of Aeronaut, being both by Dion, and both from Medley mares; he was undoubtedly, in my estimation, the best horse

ever produced in North-Carolina, having run two miles in 3 minutes and 30 seconds, so affirmed to me by Mr. Lacy; and carried the heaviest weights, and beat all the best horses of his day, the longest distances, and never failed in his speed or limbs. Although Fearnaught, Medley, and Dion, left a numerous stock of celebrated runners, of great weight of body, I have yet to be informed that any of them ever gave way in their limbs, a deficiency always to be apprehended from a light, flimsy race of horses, when they have to carry heavy weight. Aeronaut's colts are uncommonly large, fine and vigorous, very generally resembling their sire, in colour, figure and gait.

ROBERT MOORE. March 26th, 1828. 7111

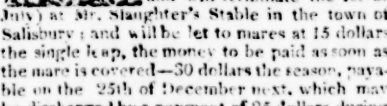
The well known and admired Horse DION.



WILL stand the present season at the subscriber's stable, in the Forks of the Yadkin, and at Thomas Green's, on Second Creek, 7 1/2 miles from Salisbury, on the Wilkesborough road; and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, which may be discharged by paying four dollars within the season; two and a half dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and eight dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance money will be claimed in every instance as soon as it is discovered the mare is with foal, or the property changed. The season will commence at Thomas Green's on Thursday, the 17th inst. and he will be regularly there every ninth and tenth day thereafter, accidents excepted; and the balance of his time at the subscriber's stable. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any.

JOHN LOCKE, Jr. April, 10th, 1828. 5114

The high-blooded and Celebrated Horse NORTH CAROLINIAN.



WILL stand the present season, (which commenced the 16th day of March, and will terminate the 1st of July) at Mr. Slaughter's Stable in the town of Salisbury; and will be let to mares at 15 dollars the single leap, the money to be paid as soon as the mare is covered—30 dollars the season, payable on the 25th of December next, which may be discharged by a payment of 25 dollars during the season—and 50 dollars for insurance, payable when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or when she is transferred by the owner. One dollar to the groom in every instance, to be paid when the mare is covered. No responsibility for accidents or escapes, though all possible care is taken to prevent them. North-Carolinian will be constantly at his stand in Salisbury with the exception of a few public days, during which he will be exhibited at Davidson and Cabarrus courts, and some of the public gatherings in Rowan county.

JOSIAH TURNER. March 25, 1828. 6113

STAGE LINE FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr. John Moreing, Junr., respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via Pittsboro and Ashboro, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, p. m. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr. January 8, 1828. 3mt14

CARD. E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827. 49

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January sessions, 1828; Moses Simmons, vs. Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, heirs of Edward Ivy, deceased; petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, are not inhabitants of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendants Joseph Hales and wife Rebecca, appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner.

Attest: ISAAC CRATON, C. C. JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE.

THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Young, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar. W. B. WOOD, Admr. Feb. 12th, 1828. 3mt15

MANHON HOTEL, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing. EZRA ALLEMONG. Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

Without CASH, Trade must die! THE subscriber's limit of indulgence having expired the first day of March, once more, in friendship, solicits his debtors to come forward and liquidate their several debts due him, at or during the May Court next. Those who fail in fulfilling this notice, may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs. EDWARD CRESS. Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 7114

TAILORING BUSINESS, in Statesville.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Iredell county, and the adjoining country, that they have commenced the Tailoring Business

in the town of Statesville, in the shop formerly occupied by S. Lowry; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a fashionable and durable manner. They will receive the fashions regularly from the North, which will enable them to suit their customers with garments made in the newest style. The public are invited to give us a trial, as we hope to be able to please all who may do so, by the prompt, faithful, and fashionable execution of our work. JOHN LOCKE, A. M. POTTS. Statesville, March 24, 1828. 6113

TEMPLE OF FASHION!

THE subscribers having entered into a co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they occupy the shop formerly used by Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Silas Templeton, on Main street, a few doors south of the court-house, in the town of Salisbury; and are prepared to execute every species of work appertaining to their vocation, either for Ladies or Gentlemen, in a style of workmanship equal to any in this or the adjacent states.

Having made arrangements for receiving the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York, they will be enabled to accommodate gentlemen with fancy coats and other garments, Ladies with Habits, spencers, &c. made up after the most approved Northern style. All garments made at their shop, will be warranted to fit well. All orders for work from a distance will be promptly and faithfully executed, and returned in the shortest time practicable. The patronage of the public is solicited, with a confidence of being able to merit it.

SILAS TEMPLETON, SQUIRE LOWRY. Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 6113

Look at this New Establishment!

THE subscribers have this day entered into a co-partnership, in the town of Concord, N. C. north of the court-house, opposite the Post Office, to

Carry on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches, in the most approved, newest, and fashionable style. They have made arrangements to receive the fashions on from the North regularly as they change. From their long experience in the Tailoring business, they hope to afford general satisfaction to all who may give their New Establishment a trial. They also return their humble thanks for the very liberal patronage received from the public heretofore.

G. & J. KLUTTS, in Co. Concord, March 24, 1828. 6113

SPRING FASHIONS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, the Spring Fashions, accompanied by the various colors and trims now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work; His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protector system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRILEY. Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828. 69

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt. servt. JOHN H. DE CATERET. Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

State of North Carolina, Surry county: IN Equity, March term, 1828: William P. Dobson vs. James P. Walker. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, James P. Walker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he may appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test: WINSTON SOMERS, C. J. E. April 1st, 1828. 6116

POETRY. DAVID C. McNEELY.

The following lines are taken from the New-Haven (Connecticut) Journal; they were composed on the lamented death, by small pox, of Mr. David C. McNeely, son of Mr. James McNeely (not of Samuel McNeely, as inadvertently mentioned in our last) who departed this life on the 25th March, 1828, near the city of New-Haven, Connecticut. He was a member of the Senior class in Yale College, and would have graduated in June next, had his life been spared.

Comrades, ye're gathered in your crowd! Your whispers tell the hour's on; Why linger ye slowly to tread, The road of shadows yon? Ye will not see him gathered here, No requiem shall be said: The oft trod aisle is silent there, Nor up, ye'll hear the dead!

Ye've said your prayers, sadly and low, Where your young hearts were full; And late, ye asked a day for him, A man, now in his pall! Ye will not find his life again, Of all your gathered crowd; Tho' oft ye'll seek a fellow-one, Of him now robed in his shroud!

Who was the man without a foe, Of all your number, men? To you small band of mourners go, And ye may look on him! Ay, he was the noblest, among Your southern dark-eyed men! Death marked him, the manliest of your throng, And ye've not looked on him!

On, comrades, on to vander steep, That ye may mark his hearse: Ye there, far-off, may lonely weep, As on they wend their course. Quick ye your pace! the knell is tolling! They'll move ere ye are on—I mark your bursts of manly feeling, Ye are so hearted, men!

Slowly, hearers! slow with your trust, Far-off eyes are on thee! Ye bear a high-souled, southern boy's dust, With "Brothers" behind thee. Ye've reached the place of burial, Where now ye will lay him: Break, Brothers, break ye your thin file; And gather ye round him.

Now we are sad! 'tis manly to weep, While earth o'er him is rolling! Other warm hearts from the heights, are deep, While his requiem is tolling. Saw ye the dove-bird bending its wing, With a sun beam on its plume? It hovered, like some magical thing, Over the newly made tomb. Metho't the bright omen softly to say, "Young McNeely, there's a tear! ay, rest for thee!" WILKES.

EPITAPH ON A MR. PECK.

Here lies a Peck, which some men say Was first of all a Peck of clay; This wrought with skill divine, while fresh, Became a curious Peck of flesh; Through various forms its maker ran, When adding breath, made Peck a man— Full fifty years Peck left life's bubbles; Till death relieved a Peck of troubles; Then fell poor Peck, as all things must, And here he lies—a Peck of dust.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manufactures.—An English paper, in speaking of the progress of manufactures in the United States, brings forward a new idea on the subject: which is, that such are the advantages of the people of the United States in being the growers of the raw material, &c.—their great improvements in machinery, and the honesty with which they turn out their work, that in a short time they will not only supercede Great Britain in supplying foreign markets with Cotton Manufactures, but that the United Kingdom will become a customer for our coarse fabrics herself!

What next? In all that Cobbett has written about the starving condition of the English poor, and the rapid approach of national bankruptcy, he has never told John Bull any thing half so mortifying as this—and yet mutations in trade not less astonishing have been frequently witnessed in the last half century.

ILLINOIS.

The Rev. Mr. Spelman, who has passed the winter in visiting the counties adjacent to the seat of government in Illinois, represents that region as a destitute, and in some respects, a promising field for christian effort. In a letter to the editor of the Luminary he remarks; "I find among the people generally, and especially in the towns and villages, much more solicitude for preaching than I had expected. Many of the leading characters appear quite desirous to have preachers settled and churches organized, and manifest a disposition to support the gospel. What is this but the field white for the harvest? And what do we need but faithful laborers. The kind of preachers which suits us here is such as have learned, like the apostle Paul, both how to be abased and how to abound. Let me conclude with the anxious inquiry, Who will come into Illinois and help us?"

Bible in Georgia.

The Bible Society of Augusta has passed a resolution to supply all the destitute families of this county, (Richmond co., Geo.) with Bibles as soon as possible.

CONFIDENCE OF SOUND.

The wide spread sail of a ship, rendered concave by a gentle breeze, is also a good collector of sound. It happened once on board a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, 100 miles from land, that the persons walking on deck, when passing a particular spot, always heard most distinctly the sound of bells, varying as in human rejoicings. All on board listened and were convinced, but the phenomenon was mysterious and inexplicable. Months afterwards, by comparing notes, it was ascertained, that at the time of observation the bells of the city of St. Salvador, on the Brazilian coast, had been ringing on the occasion of a festival; the sound, therefore, favoured by a gentle wind, had travelled over one hundred miles of smooth water, and had been brought to a focus by the sail in the particular situation on the deck where it was listened to. It appears from this, that a machine might be constructed having the same relation to sound that a telescope has to light.

"Old Maids."—With all due deference to wiser heads, we cannot believe that the state of "single blessedness" is the best subject in the world for ridicule. If it be indeed a blessed state, it will hardly admit of the said ridicule; if it be an unfortunate one, it shows neither good sense, nor good feeling, to ridicule it. Ridicule is an exceedingly good remedy for the follies, but a very bad one for the misfortunes of mankind. As it respects "Old Maids," that man must be a very churl, an unchivalrous, ungallant, unjust, shallow sort of a fellow, who undertakes to satirize them as a class. If there be any among them who think it really desirable to be married, but have been neglected thus far, they are rather to be pitied than laughed at. If they do not think it desirable, they are not subjects of pity certainly, and we think, not the best of all subjects of ridicule. We know that ignorant, weak-minded people delight in painting them, as a sour, disconsolate, unhappy race of beings. But if they were so miserable as they are represented, what a magnanimous, heroic exploit it must be for a gentleman to attack and beat them, "all hollow!" But that is not so easily done. If we were disposed and had room, we might mention Elizabeth Carter, Hannah Moore, Hannah Adams, and a host of others, the very snap of whose pen, would put to rout forty dozen of their puny satirists. To conclude, a man can hardly make a greater mistake than to imagine he discovers any wit by the common place practice of ridiculing the elderly maidens, than whom, there is no where to be found a more sensible, well-informed, industrious, benevolent, cheerful, good-tempered, social race of beings.

Intemperance more expensive than Education and Religion!—In Massachusetts, says a Boston paper nearly three times as much money is spent annually, for spirituous liquors, as for literature and religion together: for the two latter conjointly, \$650,000, and for the former alone, \$1,500,000. "The fable," says Dr. Rush, of Prometheus, on whose liver a vulture was said to prey constantly, as a punishment for his stealing fire from Heaven, was intended to illustrate the painful effects of ardent spirits upon that organ.

Damp destroyer.—By placing an unstoppered bottle or more open vessel, if convenient, containing strong sulphuric acid, in any part of the room, the moisture becomes rapidly absorbed, and the salubrity of the apartment consequently improved. The great capacity of sulphuric acid for vapor, and the cheapness of the acid, renders this mode of absorbing humidity very economical.

To destroy Weevil among Grain.—Lay fleeces of wool, which have not been scoured, on the grain; the oily matter attracts insects among the wool, where they soon die—from what cause is not exactly known. M. Payandean related to the Philomathic society, that his father made the discovery in 1811, and had practised it on a large scale since.

To increase the force of gun-powder.

Add 3 ounces of pulverized quicklime to 1 pound of gunpowder; shake it together till the white colour of the lime disappears, and its force will be increased 1s. 3d.